A bottle dark of ample size,
I then produced—I noticed, though,
A timzke in the benthen's eyes;
And yet I never doubted Lo.

Drink this," I said, "twill warm you up; Rejoicing on your way you li go." He drank the full of a pint cup— "Me muches better now," said Lo.

The dusk of evening fell around,
The wind succe chill and cold did blow
The runs was drank, and on the ground
We lay to sleep, both I and Lo.

My mule and all my baggage gone.

"It's strange, "said I." where they could go!
My blankets, too, which I laid on,
Have disappeared "-but where was Lo!

I aat down on the snow se cold.

And cogitated calm and slow.

Truth dawned upon me: I'd been sold.

By that benighted heatben, Lo!

Lined Inside. I was in a drug store in Elmira, when in rushed a fellow who called for a pound of camphor, and downed the whole of it. It was a surprise party to me, and I said, "What the deuce did he do that

"Why," said drugs, "he is lined."
"Lined," says I, "what is that?"
Then he told me.

Then he told me.

Some years ago, a gentleman who was about to give a dinner party, spent a whole week showing his servant how to make mock-turtle soup. When the day came she made the mock, and the turtle, and the soup all right, and just as she was about to pour in a bottle of claret a little boy entered, singing, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high," which distracted her attention, and she made a mistake and poured in a whole bottle of hair tonic. of hair tonic.
"Did it make hair soup!" said I meekly.

"Alas" said he, "the results were sad."
"What were the results!" said I.
"Darn it," said he, "didn't I just say they were

But," said I, "how did the mock turtle wind "Ah," said he, "two went to the Morgue, four to the hospital, and all who didn't die were called the survivors, and that fellow you just saw was

"What the deuce does he swallow so much camphor for!" says L.
"Well," he said, "that tonic started the hair
growing down his throat, and he took the camphor to keep the moths out."

"NOTHING IMPROPER IN IT."-By-the-by, that "NOTHING IMPROPER IN IT. — By-the-by, that reminds us of a conundrum much in vogue now in polite society in Washington. One of our most fashionable belies was giving it out the other night to a circle of friends, when our accomplished coadjutor, Mr. Edward L. Stanton, put his foot in it—not in the conundrum, but in the proprie-

ties.

"What is that," said the lady, "which Luke had before, Paul had behind, that girls have, that boys do not have, that Miss O'Gallagher had twice in the middle before she was married, and which, if you wish to have both behind and before, you must go to Liverpool!"

As there was considerable giggling and a few blushes after this was given out, Mr. Stanton and

1: Why, ladies, there is nothing improper in it. It's only tables, there is nothing improper in it."

"Who said there was anything improper in it!"

asked the lady with calm dignity, which made
Edward Stanton with an L wilt suddenly. As he
is a night blooming serious young man, the consequences were unpleasant.—The Capital.

Stood it This He Got Mad.—The Detroit Free Press relates an incident which occurred on the return of an excursion party from that city.

Soon after the boat left Toledo, the steward was approached by an excited individual, who asked him if he was the Captain. The steward replied in the negative, at the same time giving his rank.

Have you the power to put a

Have you the power to put a man out of the cabin inquired the stranger.
Yes, if he is disorderly, I have, replied the stew-

ard.

Well, look here, and see them, will you' cried the stranger, leading said official around the door.

The steward looked upon the motley group, and the way. othing out of the way You don't, eh! Don't you see a man in there

Well, yes, replied the steward, but what of that?
Well, yes, replied the steward, but what of that?
Hasn't a fellow a right to embrace his wife?
That's what I want to run him out for, replied
the stranger, dancing around; that's my wife, and
I've stood it so long, that I've got mad.

I've stood it so long, that I've got mad.

THE Terre Haute Express tells a good story apropos of Schurz's last speech in that city:

"The Greeley Democrats are still angry with Carl Schurz for telling them on Monday night, that their party was dead. They feel something like the old toper who slept in a fence corner. A buzzard spied him, and thought that he had found something dead. The bird circled around slowly, coming nearer to the man with each circuit. Finally it alighted upon the fence over him, and curiously surveyed the body. Still uncertain, it raised its great wings and swooped down to the ground beside the man. Then it eyed him intently for some time, and seeming satisfied, struck the man's cheek a sharp blow with its beak, taking a small mouthful of meat. At this the man elevated his head, supported it with his hand, his elbow on the ground, and looked the offal bird square in the face. 'See here, now,' said he, 'Aiu't you jest a lectle too smart!"

Much has been said derogatory of the Indiana divorce law, but it has never happened as yet, that under its provisions a man was divorced from a wife before he had married one. The Louis-ville Chancery Court has performed the feat. Mis. John Berg sued for divorce; the process was served on the wrong John Berg, and the mistake was not discovered until the wrong man was presented with a bill of costs. Then he got mad and said to the officer:

"Was in der h—l dis means? Ich not likes dis. Somepodies makes trouble, and makes ein fool and you. My friend, you better go away mit you now, and gits dot odder man. He plays some dricks dot Ich don't know. D—n dem courds,

when I subscribed \$10,000 for the church, I may no idea where the money was coming from, but Providence was with me. I went down to Wall Street, got in with some of those New York smart fellows, and in less than six months I had skinned them out of \$10,000 as slick as a whistle!"

THE effects of the bot weather are easily discernible in the discussions of our rural cotempo-raries. One of the Le Roy (Illinois) editors workd himself off in this way concerning his neigh-or, last week: "To sum up, he is a villain of the sepest hue a purillarian deepest hue, a pusillanimous, insignificant and diabolical scoundrel; the last cut of original sin; a fly-blown, stinking, treacherous carcass, and made up out of the skimmings of hell's offscour-

A FUNNY thing happened at a Presbyterian church last winter. The new steam heating apparatus was in use for the first time, and after service, one old lady, meeting an elder in the aisle, said:

"That boiler ain't under our seat, is it?"
"No, it is under the pulpit platform."
"Well, if it blows up we shall have a good man to go ahead of us," was the reply.

A NAUGHTY little boy, blubbering because his mother wouldn't let him go down to the river on the Sabbath, upon being admonished, said: "I didn't want to go a swimmin' with 'cm, ma. I only wanted to go down and see the bad little boys drown for going a swimmin' on a Sunday."

"What is the annual corn crop of Kentucky?" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian; "but I know it's enough to make all the whisky we want, besides what is wasted for bread."

A Pittsburg stone-entter was directed to put his employer's "imprint" at the foot of a big monument. To the boss's horror he "sculped" it in hage letters directly under the scroll inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of."

for the farmer.

See so the Clover.

Mr. Curtis, before the Farmers' Club, says: "Hogs can be wintered on clover hay cut green, if it is steamed to a pulp, without any meal or bran being added."

Cattle reducing this to a pulp by mastication, get a similar effect. We know leading farmers who keep their dairies during the winter on clover hay alone, or clover and cornstalks. This till the cows are turned to grass, and they go into pasture strong and in good flesh, giving a large yield of milk at the same time. This being a fact, as it is demonstrated yearly, why are we feeding grain? Simply because we neglect or disregard early enting, fearing we cannot cure our hay in this early or green slage. It is more an excuse than any thing else. Others do it, cut early, and cure fair to well. Have the hay capped, and there is no danger of spoiling. Use the tedder freeley, which will expedite the drying. By cutting the first crop (clover) early, when just in blossom, the second trop may be cut, and in good time, leaving time enough for an after growth for protection.

Here are two crops; and as clover can be made to yield well with comparatively little expense, we need not call attention to the benefit derived in this way. Plaster now, a bushel to the acre, and determine beforehand that you will make the test, and make it. If not on a large scale, at least test it on a small. Have the hay caps really; there is time for that now. What we need is testing, and testing fairly. If the best farmers are reaping advantage here, why may we not all have it? Clover is the farmer's plant of profit. Those engaging earliest in it, fully, will get the most of the benefit.—Cor. Utica Heraid.

Mr. Charles L. Flint, good authority on grasses, reiterates what is now becoming pretty generally known among our best farmers, as to the how and when to sow grass seed. He says:

Early fall seeding without grain should be adopted in practice, in preference to seeding in spring.

Early fall seeding without grain should be adopted in practice, in preference to seeding in spring.

As a general rule, it is poor economy to take any grain crop either with or without immediately proceeding the seeding down to grass. That the grass being the ultimate and paying crop, it is bad practice to reduce the land by the draft which a grain crop makes upon it.

Wherever from any local reason it becomes desirable to take a crop of spring grain, it is more economical to grow the grain alone in the spring, and to plow up the stubble and sow the grass seed alone in the early fall.

In cases where it seems desirable to sow grass seed in the spring, it is better to sow it alone and let it take its chance, without compelling it to struggle for existence under the disadvantages of a grain or any other crop.

In seeding down in August or early in September we are following nature as to time, and that, unless the ground is already rich and in high condition, it is necessary to give the seed the benefit of an application of manure on or near the surface to which the seed is applied.

In the selection of seed for mowing lots and hay we should choose varieties to mix that blossom at or nearly at the same time, and not mix very early and very late varieties together.

Catting and Caring Hay.

decessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice and a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and fruit were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn was killed, and the fields were again and again replanted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Al-

The hay crop of 1870 was over 27,000,000 tons. It is a well-known fact that in quality a very large proportion of this crop is always inferior. The loss of value may be very well estimated at 10 to 20 per cent, on the whole crop. That is, the feeding value of our hay crop is depreciated at least from one-tenth to one-fifth by the imperfect methods of cutting and curing generally in use. Over-spening and over-curing are errors to which this loss of value is mainduced by the large errors to which this loss of value is mainduced by the part of the same effect produced in same degree, but much waste of substance is made, and nothing but dry, woody stalks bereft of the delicate and tender leafage are put into the barn. Gradually farmers, instructed by the better informed of their own class, through the agricultural press, are learning to use the improved methods, and are realizing the benefits of experiments and carefully made tests carried out by the most intelligent farmers and chemists in the country. These all go to show that hay when cut in blossom in far more nutritious, and actually yields more in weight, than when left to ripen its seeds. More especially is clover deteriorated by late cutting—the loss amounting to more then one-third in nutritive matter—and it should therefore be got down before a brown head shows itself in the field.—Heary Stewart.

Keep the Cattle Grewing.

The most successful breeders of horses, cattle, sheep or swine know from experience that although they may possess the best breeding animals, they will not be successful in producing superior stock if a continuous growth of the young animals is not kept up. In order to begin in time at this indispensible preparation for success, the brood mares, cows, ewes, and sows are most carefully and suitably fed while with young, and as soon as the young animals make their appearance, they are taken the greatest care of, the dams being suitably fed while suckling, and when the young ones are weaned, they are not supposed to want for food or drink a single hour.

By this means a continuous or rapid growth is

to want for food or drink a single hour.

By this means a continuous or rapid growth is kept up, and the animals attain a large size and heavy weight at an early age. When breeding animals are not properly fed and comfortably sheltered in winter, the had effect of such treatment is not confined to their own want of condition—it is shared by their progeny, and can never be remedied. When young stock are not fed well and comfortably sheltered in winter, their growth becomes stunted, and no subsequent amount of good treatment can repair the damage. Young animals may suffer for want of proper provender in summer and autumn, as well as in winter, and when this happens it stops continuous growth, and prevents ultimate success in the object of the breeder.—Working Farmer.

Cattie Kuling Thess—It is a feet that all

CATTLE KILLING TREES.—It is a fact that all careful farmers must have noticed, that a tree seeming ever so thrifty and of whatever kind, to which cattle have access, and under which they stand, will soon die. In the case of solitary shade trees in pastures or standing by the roadside, this is a common occurrence, and the question naturally arises, why is it? First rubbing is injurious, and, presisted in, will commonly dostroy them sooner or later; but if the tree be cased so their necks will not tonch it, death will ensue just as certainly if they were allowed to trample around it. But why should trampling the earth destroy the tree? The reason is one of wide importance to the laws of vegetable growth. The roots of plants need the air just as much as do the leaves and the branches. Their case is similar to that of fishes—though they have water they must have air, namely, about as much as permeates the water. If it leall shut off, so that none which is fresh can get to them, they will exhaust the supply on hand and then die for want of more. So the roots of trees and vegetables want air. When the earth is in a normal or natural condition, it is full of channels by which the air gets to them. But if cattle are allowed to trample down the carth, and the sun aids the work of baking it at the same time, a crust like a brick is formed that shuts off the moisture. CATTLE KILLING TREES.-It is a fact that all

Topping and Curing Tobacco. For topping, wait until the button is seen, and then break out the top, leaving the top leaves on the plant four or five inches long. Prune off the ground leaves when the tobacco is hilled, clear

off the dirt. off the dirt.

For curing yellow tobacco, put it in the barn as soon as cut, and begin to cure (which is called steaming) with a heat of about 90°; keep at that heat thirty-six hours; then raise the heat slowly every few hours until the leaf is cured, not going higher than 120°. After the leaf is cured, the heat may range as high as 160° to cure stalk and stem. The whole time occupied in curing a barn of tobacco, stalk and stem, should not be more than four days.

In cutting tobacco, split the stalk to within a few inches of where it is cut off at the ground, and straddle across a stick about four and a half feet in length, putting six or eight plants to the

BEES may be moved to any distance at any time. They should be shaded from the sun, kept as quiet as possible, and all jarring avoided. On a ong journey in hot weather, opportunities should be given them to fly daily, if convenient; the

long journey in hot weather, opportunities should be given them to fly daily, if convenient: the longer their confinement, the greater the liability of loss by disease. If in box or hive, the hive should be inverted, its open end covered with ganze wire cloth, and near its opposite end holes should be provided and covered with the same material for the admission of fresh air.

CONVENTING WEEDS INTO MANURE.—A ready method of utilizing weeds and garden refuse so as to convert them speedily into valuable manure consists in laying them in a trench in successive layers, with unclaked lime between, and then covering the whole with earth. The mass will be rapidly converted into an excellent manure, and the additional percentage of lime will also have its importance in the economy of the farm.

WATER.—Do not overlook the improvement of the water them in the control of Thiers to the control of the same material for the additional percentage of lime will also have its importance of the control of the farm.

Guizor attributes the instruction of Thiers to the control of the control

A Pittsburg stone-enter was directed to put his employer's "imprint" at the foot of a big monument. To the boss's horror he "senlped" it in hage letters directly under the scroll inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of."

A Bostox lady having been asked if she was an admirer of Trollope's novels, replied: "Yes, I have always been a Trollopologer."

WATER.—Do not overlook the importance of his youth. His mistakes are merely those of a young novice of seventy-five. He will learn better in a centary or two. Governments are merely them be driven to water every night and morning. Sheep and cattle often suffer from this an admirer of Trollope's novels, replied: "Yes, I have always been a Trollopologer."

Aseful and Curious.

Our Smap Books

I me the farm-bonts, jud and old:
Above its reof the procles every;
The trills behind any thank and poliThe trind commons, and dies using.

I gase into each enough runn;
And an I game, a gastring pain
Is at my heart, at throught of those
Who no et will pass the doore again,
the wife a likeness grind will crave.)
Barh dood leaf useems a withered keppe,
Each many hillock looks a grave.

They will not bear me if I call;
They will not see these tears that start:
The Assum—Autums with it all;
And worse then Autumn in my beart.

Adown the slope a slender shape
Danced lightly, with her flying curls;
And manhood's deeper tones were blent
With the gay laugh of happy girls.

O, stolen meetings at the gate!
O, lingerings in the open door!
O, moonlight rambles, long and late!—
My heart can scarce believe them o'er.

And yet the silence, atrange and still;
The air of sadness and decay;
The mose that grows upon the sill—
Yes, love and hope have gone away!

Poor empty house! poor lonely heart!
Twere well if bravely, aide by aide,
You waited till the hand of Time
Each ruin's mossy wreath supplied.

While every one is speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, I have gathered for your readers some reliable facts of the year 1816, known as "the year without a summer." Few persons now living can recelled it, but it was the coldest ever known throughout Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during each month of the year:

year:
January was mild, so much so as to render
fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.
February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, like its pre-

tude. Frost ice and snow were common. Al-most everything green was killed. Fruit was all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches

toes:

The process for destroying musquitoes may be condensed into a few words. The strongest crystallized carbolic acid should be placed in a bottle, and covered with the same quantity of red cod liver oil; shake the bottle thoroughly until a whitish colored foam appears; if such foam does not arise, however, a small quantity of powdered lime should be added, with a little water. Pour the mixture into a dish or other convenient article, and place it directly under the open window, as it is from this quarter the musquito enters.

dow, as it is from this quarter the musquito enters.

In my humble opinion, the effect should be explained in this manner: The moment the musquito enters, it loses the seent of blood; for, as the combined odor of the oil and acid is much more powerful than that of blood, it follows, as a consequence, that the musquito becomes suddenly perplexed. The consequence is, that after exambling and skirmishing in the dark, the musquito is led, as it were, instinctively into the mixture, where it is either drowned in the oil or burned to death by the acid.

Formerly I was accustomed to smear my face, arms, and breast with strong oil alone, but I frequently arose in the morning, smelling so terribly that, though it protected me from musquito bites, I was happy to lay it aside. I have slaughtered more musquitoes with the article explained above than ever I could have done with my fists, or any other dangerous weapons.

During the hot season the excessive use of iced water is one of the most prolific sources of disease and sudden death. In very hot weather, when water is rendered extremely cold by the use of ice in the cooler, no person should drink it in that condition, but should pour in or draw from the hydrant as much water of the ordinary temperature as will modify the water to about an October temperature. Then he may drink without danger. Nothing is worse for the teeth than extremely cold water, and many a man has acquired dyspepsia by its bad effect upon the stomach. Not a few have suffered from congestions which were dangerous or deathly. We remember a boy, smart, black-eyed, and handsome, who was connected with our office. He was just old enough to be wise above that which is written. Being one day remonstrated with for drinking two or three glasses of water as cold as ice could make it, he replied tartly:

"Water is never too cold for me; I never feel the slightest injury from its use."

The weather was extremely bot, and if ever cold water could be used at any time, that, of all others, when the system was overheated, was not the time to use it so copiously. The next day he was not in the office, and the following day he did not come. The third day, about noon, he made his appearance, and looked as if he had had chills and fever for three months. He drank no more iced water that summer, and probably got a lesson which will last him his life time. It is a wonder it did not kill him. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Phrenological Journal.

Some six years ago I saw in your columns a remedy for summer complaint and kindred diseases, which, with slight modifications, I have since tried and recommended in a great many cases without once having, or hearing a failure. The ingredients are almost always at hand, are so so simple that it does not seem that there can be the least danger in its use in any case. Take equal quantities good vinegar and boiling water, and a little more common salt than they will dissolve. Pour the vinegar on the salt in a teacup and the boiling water on both. Stir thoroughly so that as much salt as may will dissolve. Let it settle, and then take according to the violence of the attack, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls; in 20 or 30 minutes, 1 or 2 more; then again in one, two or three hours, regulating the frequency and size of the dose according to the disease. I find that I can thus shut down the gates about as suddenly or gradually, in say about three hours. The first tral I gave it was in the worst attack of diarrhea I ever had, accompanied with great pain. I took 4 spoonfuls, and in about fifteen minutes 2 more, when the pain began to decrease; laid down on a lounge, and in about fifteen minutes 2 more, when the pain began to decrease; laid down on a lounge, and in about fifteen minutes took another dose and went to sleep, slept until noon, about two hours, when I took one more spoonful and a cup of strong tea and went to my work; at six o'clock took another dose and light supper, and in the morning was as well as ever. The modus operandi I leave to the M. D.'s, but the facts I give to your readers,—H. S. in Country Gent.

most everything green was killed. Fruit was all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermout, several in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the river. The suburbs were only passable with boats.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New England, New York, and some of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerles, if possible, than the sammer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frezen that the great part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England stated "that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripeued in New England and Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn product of 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from four to five dollars per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the In order to prevent wooden posts and piles from rotting while in the ground, the following receipt has been sent to the Societe d' Encouragespring of 1817. It sold at from four to five dollars per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the mildest weather of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice in common.

November was cold and blustering. Snow fell so as to make good sleighing.

December was mild and comfortable.

The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called, in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was very mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The

tinguish it from the cold season. The winter was very mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.

The average wholesale price of flour during that year, in the Philadelphia market, was thirteen dollars per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was ninety-three shillings per quarter.—Cor. of the Boston Globe. To Make Economical Cider.—Take 32 gallons of ripe apples, well ground, and put them in a half hogshead having a double movable bottom, pierced with smail conical holes larger at the top than at the bottom, to provent their being stuffed, and having a little space between the two bottoms. Pour upon the apple a third as much water as will fill the barrel when the cider is made. Leave the pulp to macerate during one much water as will fill the barrel when the cider is made. Leave the pulp to macerate during one day, till it rises to give place to the liquor, then draw it off by means of a faucet and put it immediately in another barrel. Then pour again the same quantity of water upon the same pulp, this having been stirred or ground over. The cider is also better to pass twice through the same pulp. Add two pounds of brown sugar to 22 gallons of cider, one pound of boney, three quarters of a pint of alcohol or brandy, and a tumbler of yeast diluted in warm water. In the right temperature the fermentation is finished in 15 days; then bung the barrel air-tight, and the cider is good to drink, and can be sold for a cent a quart. A Curious Story About Mrs. Lincoln.

A few days ago a paragraph in the Herald, based upon what was known to be good authority, announced that Mrs. Lincoln had recently visited Boston, and, incognito and veiled, attended a public scance of a well known medium on Washington street, on which occasion the spirit of her lamented husband appeared, and by unmistakable manifestations, revealed to all present, the identity of Mrs. Lincoln, which she had attempted to keep secret. We have now the best authority for saying that the report was in all respects accurate; that Mrs. Lincoln did visit Boston on the 4th inst.; that she took lodgings at the Parker House, registering her name as Mrs. Linder; that she remained there ten days, during which time she made frequent visits to the medium above mentioned, and that while at the hotel, her identity was discovered by a person who had often seen her in Washington. She desired to have her visit to Boston unknown, but the injunction of secrecy ceased to be binding after the revelation of the public scance. It is further stated by those in a position to know, that the interviews with the medium were of the most satisfactory and conclusive nature, as affording tests of the real presence of the spirit of her husband.—Boston Herald.

The old project, renewed in every generation.

RHUMARN WINK.—A few years ago, while visi-ting in the Connecticut valley, I drank some rhu-barb wine, clear, sparkling and delicious. My host said as he smacked his lips over it, that it equaled the best champagne, and he was a per-son well acquainted with wines both foreign and domestic.

domestic.

I afterwards got the recipe as follows: Take 1 gallon of rhubarb well bruised, add 14 gallons of cold water. Let it stand 3 days, stirring it every day. Then strain it, and to each gallon of the liquid put 4 pounds of loaf sugar. Keep it one or two months, or until it seems to have done working, then bottle it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Scientific American says: "If you have a boat that leaks badly, and it is a strong current, or if you are towing it up stream, all you have to do is this: Bore a hole through the bottom and insert a piece of tin or iron half round through the hole, letting it extend a few inches below the bottom of the boat, and all the water will run out without any labor. I think a ship at sea could be kept affoat if you could keep her going four miles an hour."

SEASONABLE HINTS, IF TRUE.-The oil of pen nyroyal will keep mosquitoes out of a room, if scattered about, even in small quantities. Roa-ches are exterminated by scattering a handful of fresh cucumber parings about the house. No fly will alight on a window which has been washed with the water in which's little garlic has been

THE old project, renewed in every generation, of leading the scattered children of Israel back to Palestine, and establishing a Jewish kingdom there, is on foot once more in Frankfort, Germany. A small knot of rabbis have contrived the plan, and have circulated a large number of printed invitations to John in the undertaking; and if we may credit the report of newspapers friendly to Judaism, influential moneyed men in the old imperial capital—the headquarters of German Jews—are giving it their substantial support. The originators endeavor to prove that the undertaking is by no means so impracticable as it at first sight seems, and remind their fellow-creedsmen that it is what they pray for three or four times every day. Moreosger, they interpret the Bible passage. Betum to me, and I will return to you," as meaning literally that on the Jews returning to Jerusalem, the Lord, and with him prosperity, will return to them. It is not at all likely that the shrewd and thrifty bankers and traders of the Israelites will accept this interpretation. They have already learned that prosperity is to be found in other lands, and ther views of prophecy have been greatly modified within the last century.

It is unnecessary to suppose, as many have Milk Raising Bread.—Take two cups of boiling water, two cups of new milk, and one teaspoonful of saleratus—making a batter of it, and put it in a tin pail to rise. Keep the water a little more than lukewarm. The cause of its turning acid is not being kept warm enough and letting it stand too long. PUMPKIN PIES WITHOUT EGGs.-Prepare the

pumpkin in the same manner as when you used eggs; take a tablespoonful of flour to a pie—mix it with some milk—stir it in the prepared pumpkin, and when baked you will not be able to tell any difference in the pies made with eggs and those made with flour. TO MAKE CALICOES WASH WELL-Infuse three manent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS.—Grate as many ears of corn as will make one pint of pulp; add one teacup full of flour, half a teacup of butter, one egg, and pepper and salt to suit your taste. Dropped and fried in butter.

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Notice for Divorce. District Court of the Second Indicial District of the of Kanesa, sitting within and for Doniphan County.

Thereas H. Hawahurst, Plaintiff,

James F. W. Hawkhurst, Plaintiff,
James F. W. Hawkhurst, Defendant.

SAID defendant, James F. W. Hawkhurst, will take notice, that the said plaintiff, Thereas H. Hawkhurst, has flied in the District Court of Doniphan County, her petition against him, the object and prayer of which petition is to set aside and annul the marriage contract subsisting between her and the defendant. The defendant will further take notice, that he must answer said petition on or before take notice, that he must answer said petition on or before the 11th day of September, 1872, or said petition and the facts therein alleged will be taken as confessed, and decreed upon accordingly.

THERISSA H. HAWKHURST.